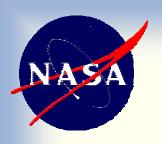




# NASA and Air Force Cost Model 99 (NAFCOM99) Overview and Related Activities

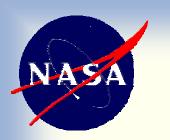
March 2000 NASA Cost Estimating
Symposium
3/1/2000



## Agenda



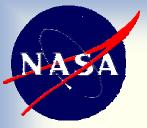
- NAFCOM Cost Model
  - Introduction
  - NAFCOM96 Overview
  - NAFCOM99 Overview
  - PRICE Complexity Factors
  - Instrument Module
  - Liquid Rocket Engine Module
  - Complexity Generators
  - Demonstration
  - NAFCOM99 Training
- NAFCOM Website
- Resource Data Storage and Retrieval (REDSTAR) Web Site



### NAFCOM Introduction

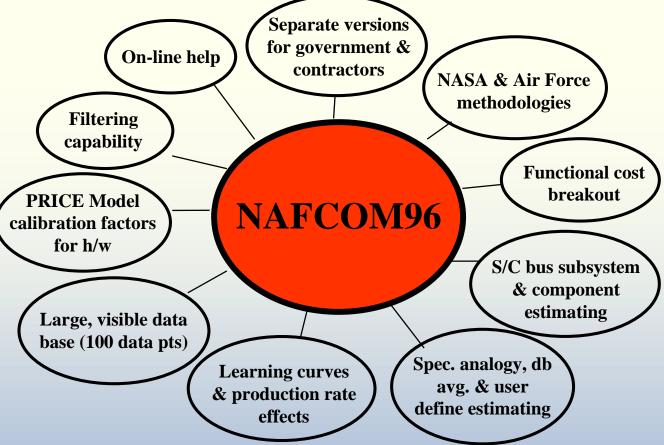


- Estimates space hardware development and production costs based on historical data
- Uses cost estimating relationships (CERs) which correlate historical costs to mission characteristics to predict new project costs
- Is intended to be used in Formulation phase estimating
- Applicable to various types of missions (manned, unmanned Earth Orbiting, launch vehicles)
- Included data represents the best of the aerospace project data within REDSTAR
- Can be used for high level, "ball park" estimates or lowlevel, detailed estimates

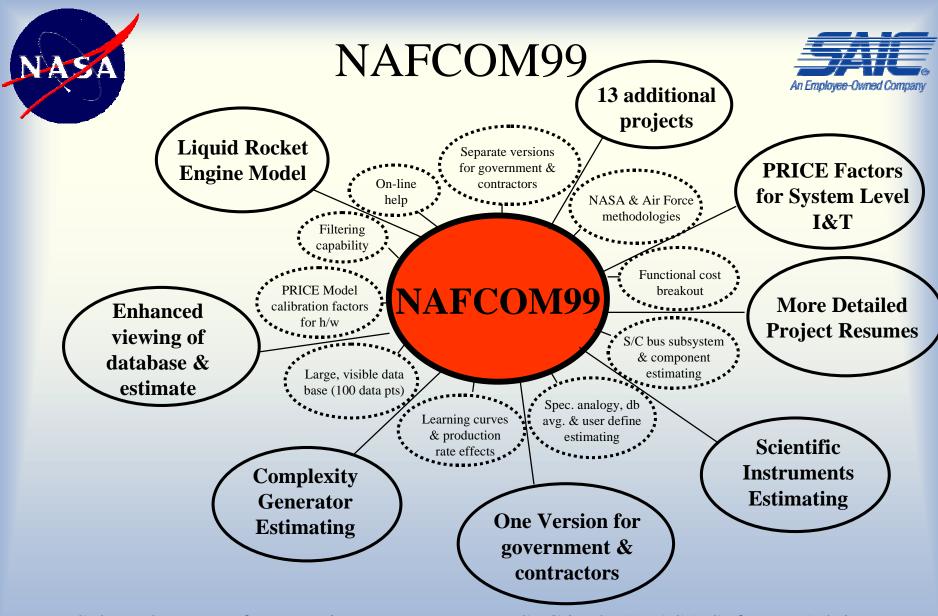


### NAFCOM96

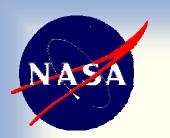




- 130 users of "government only version", 250 users of "contractor version"
- Approximately 100 received formal training



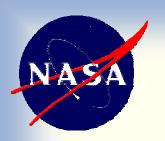
- Selected as one of two projects to represent MSFC in the "NASA Software Advisory Council's 1999 Software of the Year Contest"
- Approximately 165 government users



### PRICE Complexity Factors



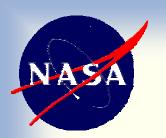
- NAFCOM provides calibrated PRICE-Hardware Model (PRICE-H) factors which can be used as inputs for PRICE-H estimates.
- The PRICE-H Model is a widely used, commercially available tool designed for parametric estimating of commercial & government development efforts.
- Some PRICE-H inputs require detailed technical data that is often not available to NASA estimators in early program stages and tables offered to assist in deriving the inputs are not well-suited for NASA hardware.
- SAIC conducted an exercise to calibrate PRICE-H to an early design, aerospace environment, producing approximately 600 calibrated manufacturing complexity factors, thus keeping NASA PRICE users from having to interpret the PRICE tables.
- Factors were calibrated for group/subsystem level items as well as for system integration.
- Average complexity factors or complexity factors for analogous data points can be obtained from NAFCOM and used in PRICE-H.



# PRICE Complexity Factors (cont.)



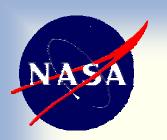
- Calibrated factors for group/subsystem items include:
  - Manufacturing Complexity of Structure (MCPLXS) a measure of the item's technology, its producibility, and all labor and material required to produce the item.
  - Engineering Complexity (ECMPLX) a measure of the complicating factors of the design effort as they relate to the experience of the design team
  - Percent of New Structure (NEWST) the amount of new design
- Calibrated factors for system integration or Integration & Test (I&T) include:
  - Engineering Complexity (ECMPLX) a measure of the complicating factors of the design effort as they relate to the experience of the integration team.
  - Structural Plans and Procedures (SPLANS) the level of structural engineering tasks performed in developing integration and test plans and procedures for the system.
  - Mechanical Integration Factor (INTEGS) the level of mechanical/structural contribution of an element to the system Integration and Test effort



### PRICE Subsystem Calibration Exercise



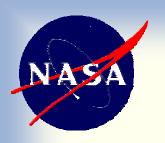
- Complexities were calibrated with structure and electronics combined thus removing the guesswork in trying to separate the two types of hardware
- First step was to calibrate to the historical Prototype (or flight unit) cost and generate a complexity value using PRICE's ECIRP mode and setting inputs for number of prototypes, weight, platform value, NEWST, ECMPLX.
- Second step was to run the model forward to model development cost.
  - NAFCOM99 D&D cost was target
  - ECMPLX and NEWST were varied until target cost was achieved
- Separate sets of factors were calibrated using NASA-normalized cost data and Air-Force normalized cost data.



#### PRICE I&T Calibration Exercise



- For each NAFCOM historical mission, an I&T element was added to calculate the I&T cost for the calibrated subsystems.
- Inputs for I&T ECMPLX and SPLANS, and for subsystem INTEGS were varied until the total I&T cost estimated by PRICE matched the target NAFCOM system integration cost.
- Separate sets of factors were calibrated using NASA-normalized cost data and Air-Force normalized cost data.



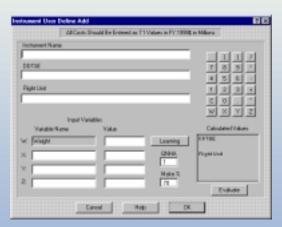
#### Instrument Module

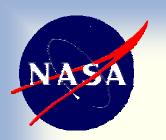


- Database contains over 360 data points from over 100 missions
- NAFCOM conventional estimating methodology applied, using NAFCOM "first pound cost" CERs
- Average first pound costs are derived from data point selections and used in the NAFCOM cost equation, along with inputs for weight and complexity, to estimate new instrument hardware









### Instrument Module



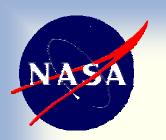
• Data sort and search capability offering over 25 filters to assist in segregating the data by technical and programmatic characteristics

Scientific Instrument Size					
Weight (lbs.)					
From	О То О				
Volume (cubic	t.)				
From	0 To 0				
Clear Fields	Cancel Help OK				

Lead Center	Scientific Instruments Pro	Contract Start Year
ARC	Cost Plus Amard Fee	From 0 To 0
British	Cost Plus Fixed Fee	Delivery Year
GSFC	Cost Plus Incentive Fee	From 0 To 0
JPL	Fixed Price	From 0 To 0
JSC	Firm Fixed Price	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
LeFC LeRC	Cost Award Fee	Contractor
MSFC	In House	1st
WFC		2nd
		3rd

Measurement Range				
Magnetic Range (Gammas) From 10 0	Frequency Range (KHz) From 0 To 0			
Mass Range (amu)	Frequency/Pulse Rate (GHz) From 0 To 0			
Spectral Range (angotoms) From 0 To 0	Energy Range (KEV) From 0 To 0			
Bandwidth/Pulsewidth (MHz) From 0 To 0				
Clear Fields Cancel Help OK				

Scientific Instruments Class				
☐ Active Microwave	Passive Microwave			
☐ Charge and X-ray Detection	☐ Photometer			
☐ Electric Field	☐ Plasma Probe			
☐ Film Camera	☐ Pythelionieter			
☐ High Resolution Mapper	☐ Radiometer			
☐ Interferometer	☐ Spectroheliograph			
☐ Later	☐ Spectrometer			
☐ Magnetometer	☐ Telescope			
☐ Mass Measurements	☐ TV Carriera			
☐ Miscellaneous				
Clear Fields Cancel	Help OK			



# Liquid Rocket Engine Module



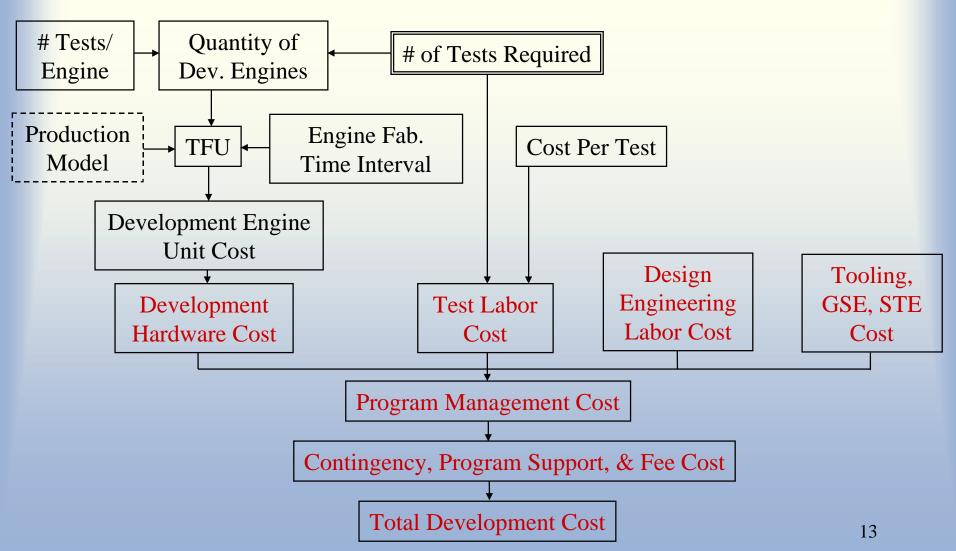
- Based on Rocketdyne's Liquid Rocket Engine Cost Model (1997)
- Estimates at component level or engine level
- CERs were derived with the technical and cost data of Rocketdyne's engines, including six actually produced engines (F-1, J-2, J-2S, RS-27, MA-5, SSME) and other relevant data sources (STME, Peacekeeper Stage IV, Lance, ASE, Derivatives of Historical Rocketdyne Engines).
- CERs are a function of technical, size, complexity and process improvement parameters

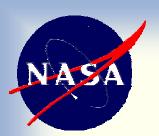


### Overview of Development Model



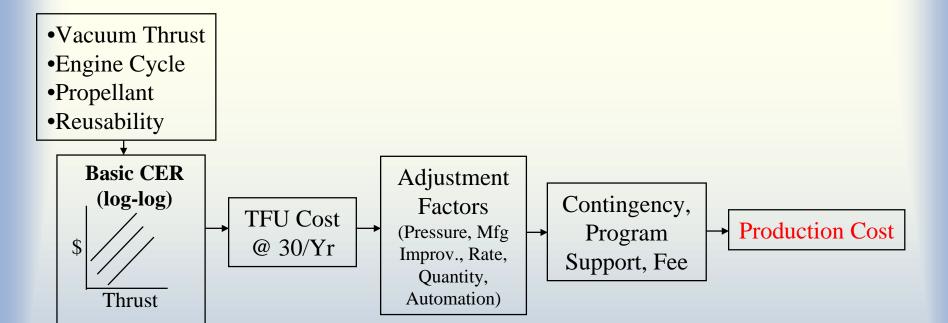
• Core of the development model is the calculated Number of Tests Required for Certification

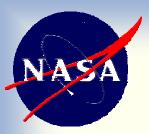




### NASA Overview of Summary Production Model

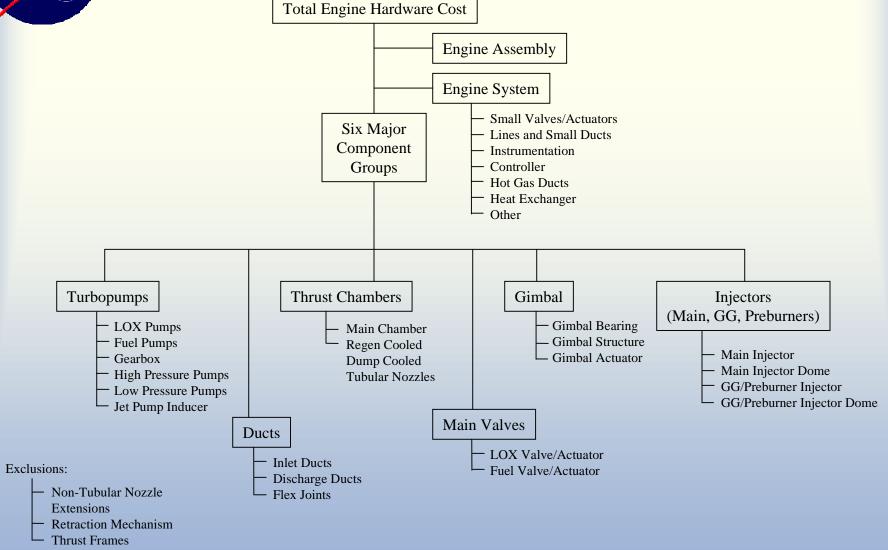


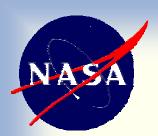




#### Overview of Detailed Production Model







#### Overview of Detailed Production Model (cont.)



Size	Complexity
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Discriminators (CER Choices)</b>
Component Weight	Fuel Type: H2 or RP-1
	Complexity: High or Low
Component Weight	None
Component Weight	Coaxial vs. Doublet Construction
Component Weight	Fuel Type: H2 or RP-1
Component Weight	Milled Channel vs. Tube Construction
Turbopump Torque	Number of Key Parts
Component Weight	
	Parameter Component Weight Component Weight Component Weight Component Weight Component Weight Turbopump Torque

**TFU per Component Cost** = ((CER Coefficient \* Weight ^ Size Exponent \* Level of Mfg Support Factor \* Degree of Outsourcing Factor) \* Production Rate Adjustment Factor)

**Engine System Cost** = 0.3386 \* Total of Component Costs

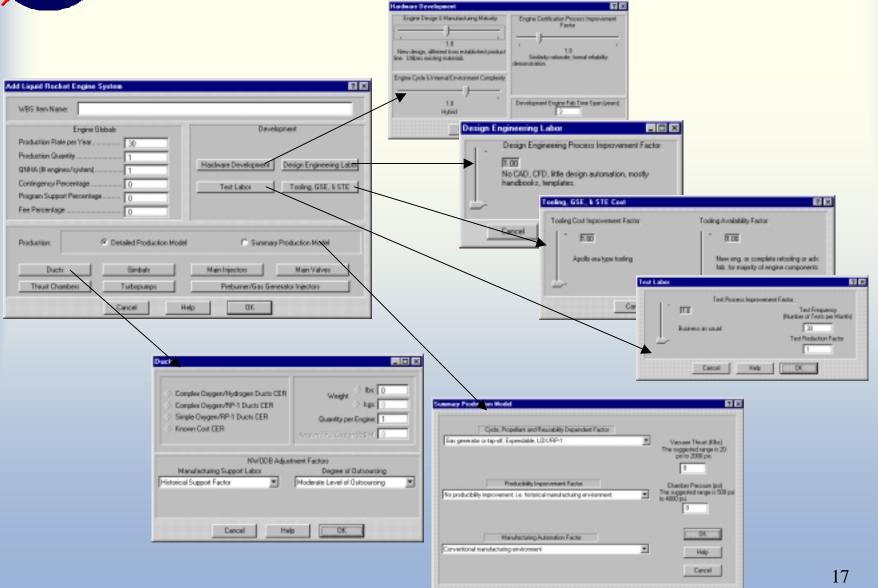
**Final Assembly Cost** = 0.0346 \* (Total of Component Costs + Engine System Costs)

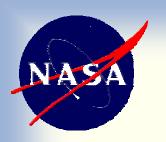
Contingency, Program Support and Fee costs are calculated by user-defined % of the total of the engine components and assembly costs



## Liquid Rocket Engine Module







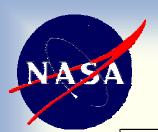
## Complexity Generators



Cost complexity is caused by a combination of cost drivers including:

Risk Management	Weight	Staff Experience	TRL
Design Methods	Tech. Advancement	Performance	Inheritance
Design Complexity	Requirements Change	Design Life	Redundancy
Test Requirements	Management Methods	Interfaces	Operating Modes

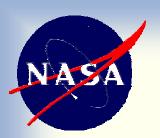
- With establishment of the large NAFCOM database to work from, it became possible to develop a unique analytical process, called Complexity Generators, to segregate and quantify each of the cost drivers.
- Each subsystem has its own specific set of Complexity Generators geared to its unique cost drivers.
- By specifying new projects' cost drivers through Complexity Generator inputs, cost estimates become much more accurate and previously unaccounted for costs (+ & -) are included.



# Data Analysis

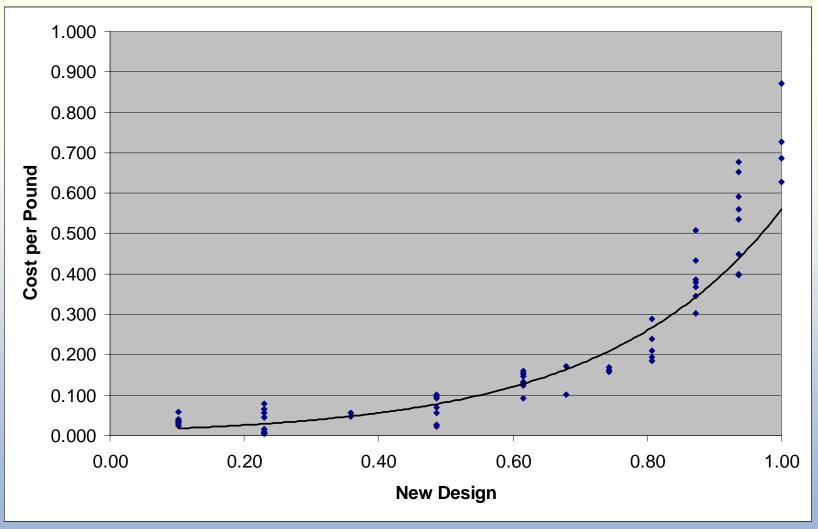


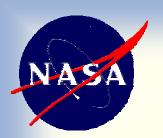
		D&D	FU	Data	DB	Design	Launch	Year	Storage	Output
MISSION	Weight	Cost	Cost	Base	Rating	Life	Year	Factor	Capacity	Power
TDRSS	1084	40.44	7.69	EO	1	120	1983	17	120	1700
TIROS-M	96	5.05	0.58	EO	1	60	1970	40	8	400
TIROS-N	303	0.59	0.98	EO	1	60	1978	22	60	1250
TOMSEP	117	3.27	1.73	EO	1	36	1996	11	9	275
TOPEX	1480	18.07	8.44	EO	1	60	1992	13	150	2101
UARS	1850	32.24	8.97	EO	1	36	1991	13	150	2400
UFO	731	1.58	2.07	EO	1	36	1993	12	100	2500
VELA-IV	101	6.48	2.66	EO	1	18	1967	57	12	180
SRB	944	135.23	5.60	LV	6	60	1981		400	1000
Centaur-D	168	42.94	1.20	LV	6	12	1966		200	1000
S-IC	3723	216.54	22.63	LV	6	12	1968		800	1000
S-IVB	1495	88.12	1.13	LV	6	12	1968		650	1000
S-II	1157	66.51	10.61	LV	6	12	1968		560	1000
External Tank	587	34.82	2.45	LV	6	12	1981		300	1000
IUS	581	21.50	2.77	LV	6	12	1982		300	1000
Gemini	827	301.57	6.74	Manned	12	24	1965		225	2000
Apollo CSM	3100	655.06	26.66	Manned	12	30	1968		3000	1500
Apollo LM	1394	386.23	12.23	Manned	12	30	1968		2200	1500
Shuttle Orbiter	14118	541.64	190.42	Manned	12	240	1981		6000	24000
Spacelab	2079	90.49	24.81	Manned	12	120	1983		3000	7000
Skylab Airlock	3850	91.85	25.01	Manned	12	60	1973		2000	1500
Skylab OWS	8051	136.49	26.53	Manned	12	60	1973		3500	12000
Galileo Orbiter	542	132.93	36.76	Planet	5	72	1989		60	570
Voyager	406	110.08	14.57	Planet	5	72	1977		33	450
Surveyor	90	30.19	6.52	Planet	5	12	1966		12	3650
Pioneer-10	200	41.68	20.23	Planet	5	36	1972		30	700
Viking Lander	388	48.52	13.65	Planet	5	2	1975		32	70
Lunar Orbiter	92	16.88	2.17	Planet	5	12	1966		12	448



## Cost Driver - New Design

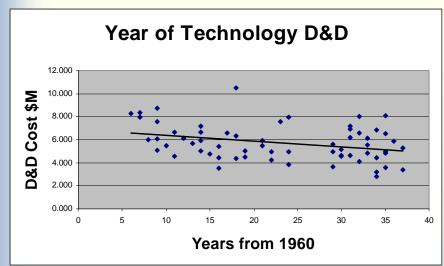


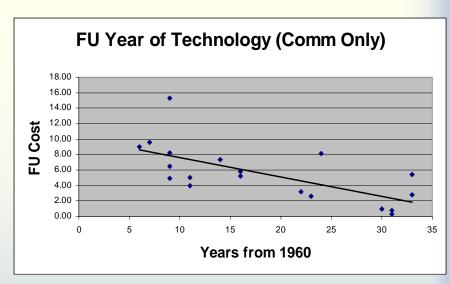


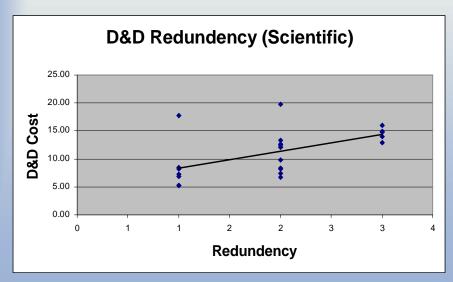


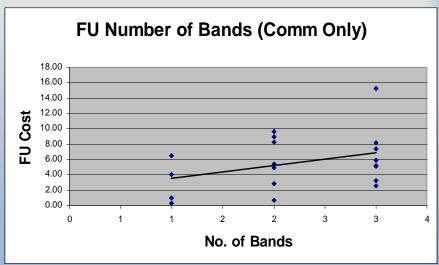
## Cost Drivers - Technology

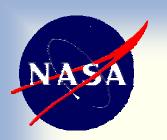










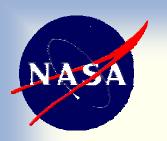


## Cost Drivers - Mgmt. Approaches



- Define a weighting for each management driver based on the trend analysis of NAFCOM cost driver data base, engineering judgement, and SSCAG NWODB survey results
- Assign management cost driver values for each mission in NAFCOM

	DDT&E	Unit	Manu.	Funding	Test	Integ.	Engineering	Pre-
MISSION	Cost	Cost	Mgmt	Avail.	Approach	Complex.	Mgmt	C/D
ACTS	6.711	1.906	53	25	50	50	68	60
AE-3	6.900	2.443	45	25	75	25	55	80
AEM-HCMM	0.980	0.846	60	50	50	50	45	60
ALEXIS	0.123	0.073	45	25	50	50	60	60
AMPTE-CCE	1.542	0.401	45	25	75	25	65	60
ATS-1	0.430	0.148	45	25	75	50	38	60
ATS-5	6.431	1.674	75	50	25	50	68	60



## Complexity Equations

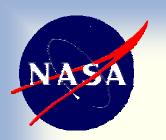


- Equations have been developed for Design and Production for each subsystem that estimate cost based on Weight, New Design, Technology, and Management factors.
- The equations follow the form:

```
Cost = C * Weight^W*New Design^X*Technology^Y*Management^Z
```

• The values of C, W, X, Y, and Z were derived from least squares minimization of:

```
\Sigma {(log(Cost) - log(C) - W * log(Weight) -X * log(New Design) -Y * log(Technology) -Z * log(Management)) ^ 2}
```



### Cost Drivers



#### General (applies to all)

New Design

Weight

Launch Year

**Engineering Management** 

Manufacturing Management

Risk Management

**Funding Availability** 

**Integration Complexity** 

Pre-development Studies

#### **Attitude Control**

Stabilization Method

Types of Sensors

Computer or Radar

Autonomy

Redundancy

**Structures** 

Structural Efficiency

Deployables

#### **Control & Data Handling**

**Spacecraft Class** 

Frequency Bands

**Number of Transmitters** 

Redundancy

#### **Electrical Power**

**Output Power** 

**Storage Capacity** 

Design Life

**Power Regulation** 

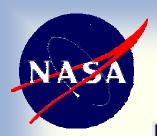
#### **Reaction Control**

Specific Impulse

**BOL Thrust** 

Propellant Weight

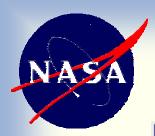
**Propellant Type** 



## Electrical Power



Complexity Generator	? ×
Electrical Power and Distribution Group Inpu	ut Parameters
Weight (lbs)         400           Output Power (watts)         772         772	Manufacturing Management 61 61 Inexperienced Management Team Using Proven Management Methods
Storage Capacity (amp/hrs) 44 44 44 44 1983 1983 Design Life (months) 38 38	Engineering Management 62 62 Dedicated Design Team Dependent on Some Technology Advances Experiencing Significant Requirements Changes
	Significant Modifications
Power Regulation (2) Moderate Regulat	ion 2
Funding Availability (2) Some Infrequent D	Delays Possible 2
Risk Management (2) Moderate Risk Wi	th Qualification at Proto Level
Integration Complexity (2) Moderate Major In	terfaces Involving Multiple Contractors/Centers
Pre-Development Study (2) Two or More Study	y Contracts Prior to Development - Between 9 and 18 Months of St 🔻 🛛 2
D&D Cost (\$M) Flight Uni	t Cost (\$M) Tech. Readiness Level (TRL)
6.34 3.08 *Cost displayed in red indicates a user t	5.00   S.00   Re-Calculate   Reset To Data Base   Help
	OK Cancel Apply



## Structures



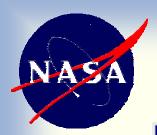
Complexity Generator	? ×
Structural/Mechanical Group Input Parameters	s <b>)</b>
Weight (lbs) 1,200	Manufacturing Management 64 64 Inexperienced Management Team Using Proven Management Methods
Launch Year 1982 1982 Structural Efficiency 81 81	Engineering Management 68 68 Dedicated Design Team Dependent on Some Technology Advances Experiencing Significant Requirements Changes  New Design 54 54 Significant Modifications
Deployed (2) One Deployed Struc	ture 2
Funding Availability (2) Some Infrequent Del	lays Possible   2
Risk Management (2) Moderate Risk With	Qualification at Proto Level
Integration Complexity (2) Moderate Major Inter	rfaces Involving Multiple Contractors/Centers
Pre-Development Study (3) One Study Contract	- Between 9 and 18 Months of Study
D&D Cost (\$M) Flight Unit C 10.75 3.55 *Cost displayed in red indicates a user th	6.0   Re-Calculate   Reset To Data Base
	OK Cancel Apply



# NASA Command, Control & Data Handling An Employee-Owned Company



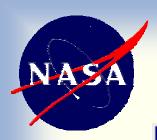
Complexity Generator	? ×
CC&DH Input Parameters	
Weight (lbs) 130	Manufacturing Management 64 Inexperienced Management Team Using Proven Management Methods
Launch Year 1982 1982	Osing Plover Management Methods
Number Transmitters 4	Engineering Management 50 50 Moderate Application of Advanced
Frequency Bands 2	Design Methods Including Concurrent Engineering, Tailored Specifications, Minimum Reporting, New Design  56 56 etc.
[(2) 2 3 Bands	Significant Modifications
Redundancy Rating (2) Partially Redundant	▼ 2
Funding Availability (2) Some Infrequent De	lays Possible   2
Risk Management (2) Moderate Risk With	Qualification at Proto Level
Integration Complexity (2) Moderate Major Inte	rfaces Involving Multiple Contractors/Centers
Pre-Development Study (3) One Study Contract	- Between 9 and 18 Months of Study
D&D Cost (\$M) Flight Unit C	
9.82 4.23	5.5 5.50 Reset To Data Base
*Cost displayed in red indicates a user th	ru-put. Help
	OK Cancel Apply



## **Reaction Control**



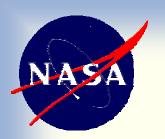
Complexity Generator		? ×
Reaction Control Input Parame	eters	
Weight (lbs) 100 ISP (sec) 171 Thrust (lbs) 34 Launch Year 1981 Prop. Wt. (lbs) 329	Manufacturing Management 52 52  171  34 Engineering Management 54 54  1981  329  New Design 74 74	Moderately Experienced Management Team Using Proven Management Methods  Dedicated Design Team Dependent on Some Technology Advances Experiencing Significant Requirements Changes  Based on a Previous Design
Propellant (1) Hydi	Irazine	<b>▼</b> 1
Funding Availability (2) Som	ne Infrequent Delays Possible	▼ 2
Risk Management (2) Mod	derate Risk With Qualification at Proto Level	▼ 2
Integration Complexity (2) Mod	derate Major Interfaces Involving Multiple Contractors/Center	TS ▼ 2
Pre-Development Study (3) One	Study Contract - Between 9 and 18 Months of Study	▼ 3
D&D Cost (\$M)	Flight Unit Cost (\$M) Tech. Readiness Level (TRL)	
3.21	1.62 6.0 6.00	
*Cost displayed in red ind	dicates a user thru-put.	Help
	01	K Cancel Apply



## Attitude Control



Complexity Generator		? ×		
Attitude Control Input Parameters				
Weight (lbs) 200	Manufacturing Management 62 62 Inexperienced Management			
Launch Year 1987 1987	Using Proven Management	Methods		
Computer <b>▼ ▼</b> Star Trackers <b>▼ ▼</b>	Engineering Management 62 62 Dedicated Design Team De	nendent		
Horizon Sensors ▼ ✓ Gyros ▼ ✓	on Some Technology Advar Experiencing Significant			
	Pequirements Changes			
Sun Sensors 🔽 🕅 Magnetometers 🔽 🔽	New Design   80   80   Based on a Previous Design	, [		
Radar Altimiter  Rendezvous  Radar	<del></del>			
Stabilization (2) 3-Axis Stabilized   Redundancy Rating (2) Partially Redundant   2				
Autonomy (3) Partially Autonomous 🔻 3 Funding Availability (2) Some Infrequent Delays Possible 💌 2				
Risk Management (2) Moderate Risk With Qualification at Proto Level				
Integration Complexity (2) Moderate Major Interfaces Involving Multiple Contractors/Centers				
Pre-Development Study (3) One Study Contract - Between 9 and 18 Months of Study				
D&D Cost (\$M) Flight Unit Cost (\$M) Tech. Readiness Level (TRL)				
7.48 3.82	5.0 5.00 Re-Calculate Reset To Da	ata Base		
*Cost displayed in red indicates a user thru-put.				
	OK Cancel	<u>A</u> pply		

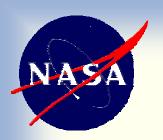


## Complexity Generators - Summary



- Provides a more defendable method for capturing the complexity of the element and adjusting cost, than does applying the user defined complexity factors for the Conventional CERs
- Uses multivariable equations with several common and subsystem-unique cost driving technical & programmatic variables to estimate cost
- User can choose data points from the specific analogy or database average databases to establish initial or "default" inputs required for the Complexity Generator CERs

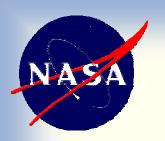
# NAFCOM99 Demonstration



# NAFCOM99 Training



Organization/Location	Dates	# of Attendees
MSFC	2/1-2/2	6
	2/3-2/4	4
	2/8-2/9	2
AFCAA	2/15-2/16	8
AF/SMC	2/23-2/24	9
	4/11-4/12	?
JSC	3/28-3/29	?
ARC	TBD	?
LaRC	TBD	?



#### NAFCOM Website



#### nafcom.saic.com

- Currently under construction
- Offers such features as:
  - Software upgrade downloading (password protected)
  - Viewing & downloading of training manuals, documentation, input sheets, newsletters, sample files
  - Model demonstrations
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - Discussion Forum
  - Training Schedules
  - Forms for asking questions, reporting problems, requesting software, subscribing to the newsletter mailing list or signing up for training
  - Site searching capability
  - Links to related sites



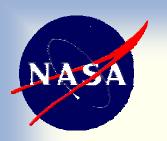


Welcome Training Discussion Forum About This Site Software Support Contact Us Related Sites

This site created by SAIC for the NASA / Air Force Cost Modeling Community

February 25, 2000

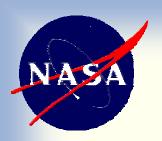
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## **REDSTAR** Library



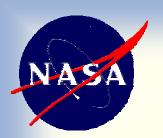
- Resource Data Storage and Retrieval (REDSTAR)
- NASA's major repository of cost, technical, and programmatic information since 1971
- REDSTAR contains over 22,000 documents, representing over 500 corporate authors including government agencies, companies, aerospace societies, and universities.
- Supervised by a masters-degreed librarian
- Contains source data for all Engineering Cost Office modeling efforts including NAFCOM
- Over 1,000 square feet of space with 122 file cabinets



# **REDSTAR Library**

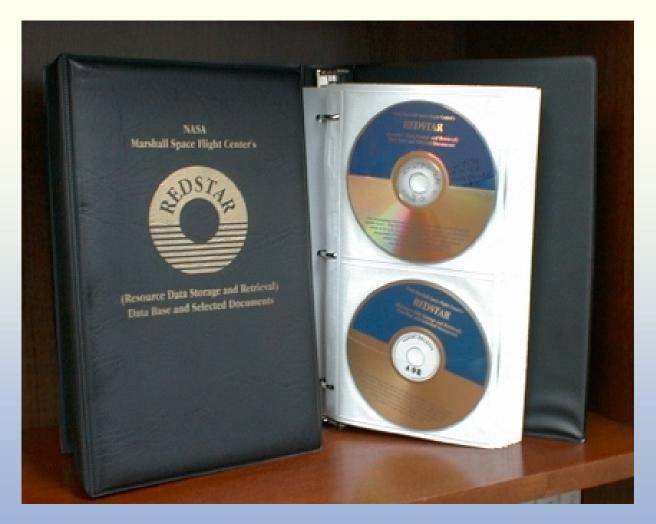


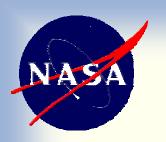




## REDSTAR CD-ROM Library





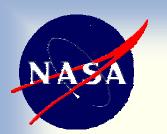


## REDSTAR Web Page



## redstar.saic.com

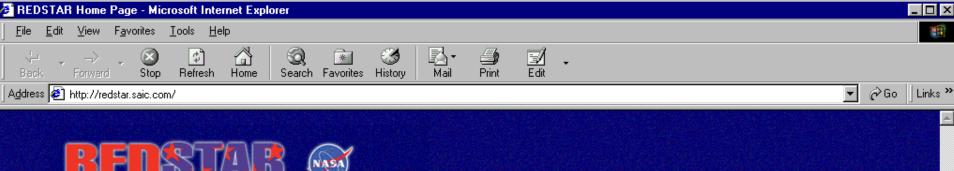
- Currently scanned 7,500 of the 22,000+ documents in REDSTAR
- The REDSTAR electronic library contains approximately 1,000,000 pages of information
- All 7,500 documents are now available on the web
- Document access is password protected
- Search routines allow simple to comprehensive searching
- Documents can be downloaded for local viewing, printing, or distribution



## REDSTAR Development



- The REDSTAR web-site is the result of systems integration expertise developed by SAIC to rapidly integrate the many required components into a cohesive system.
- The components operating behind the scenes include:
  - A database system and search engine to allow the user to find the documents they need
  - An imaging system to store and backup the documents, and to serve up the documents for online viewing, downloading and printing
  - Security to protect the sensitive data and the site itself from misuse
  - Communication with the library and development staff directly from the web-site for support
  - An internet server to host all of these components and deliver the library to users with any browser running on any operating system
  - A web-site based user interface to coordinate all of these components into a single, user-friendly interface





REDSTAR is the Resource Data Storage and Retrieval system of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). It was established by the Marshall Space Flight Center's Engineering Cost Office in 1971 as a NASA-wide repository of cost, programmatic and technical data pertaining to space related projects and programs.

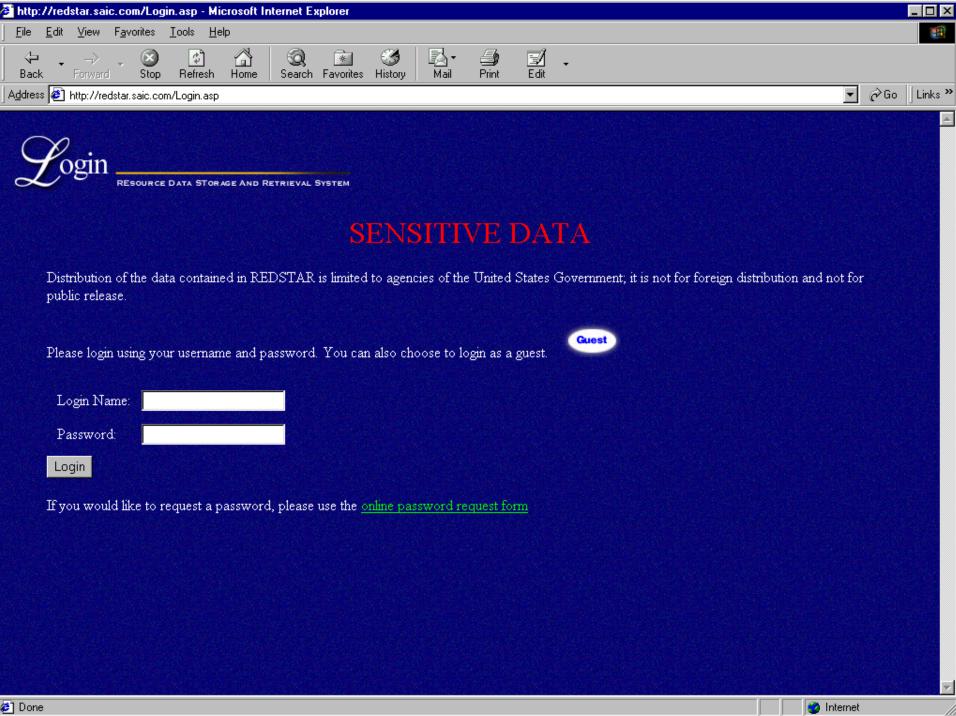
Maintained by <u>Science Applications International Corporation</u>, REDSTAR currently totals approximately 21,000 documents. Detailed data, including viewing and/or downloading of documents, is available for use by NASA employees at all NASA Centers and Headquarters through the use of passwords. Others may search for key words and review document titles only.

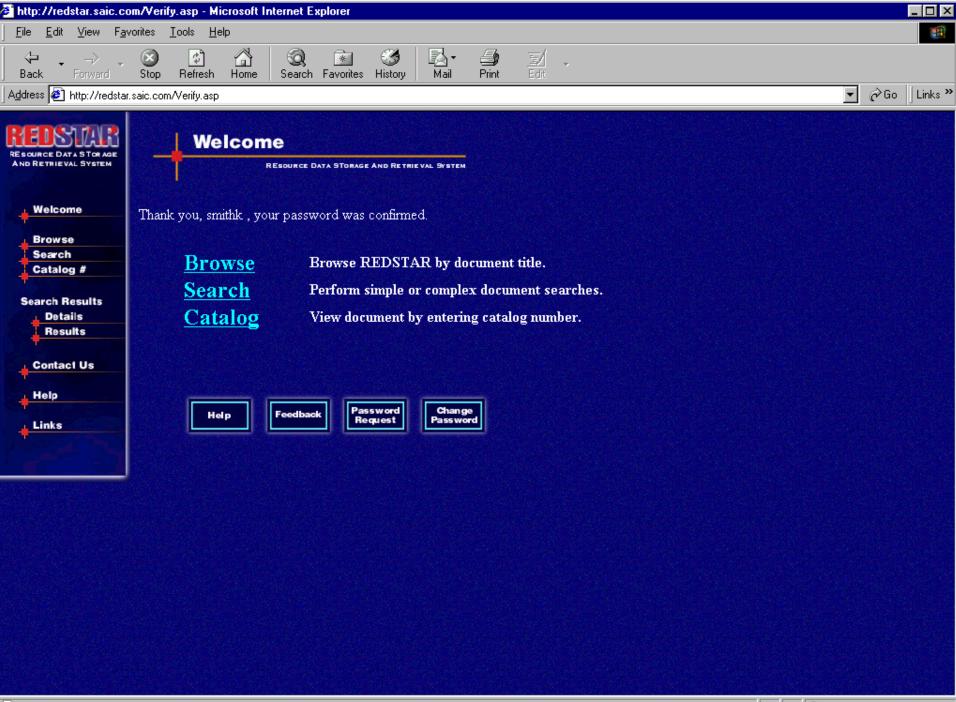


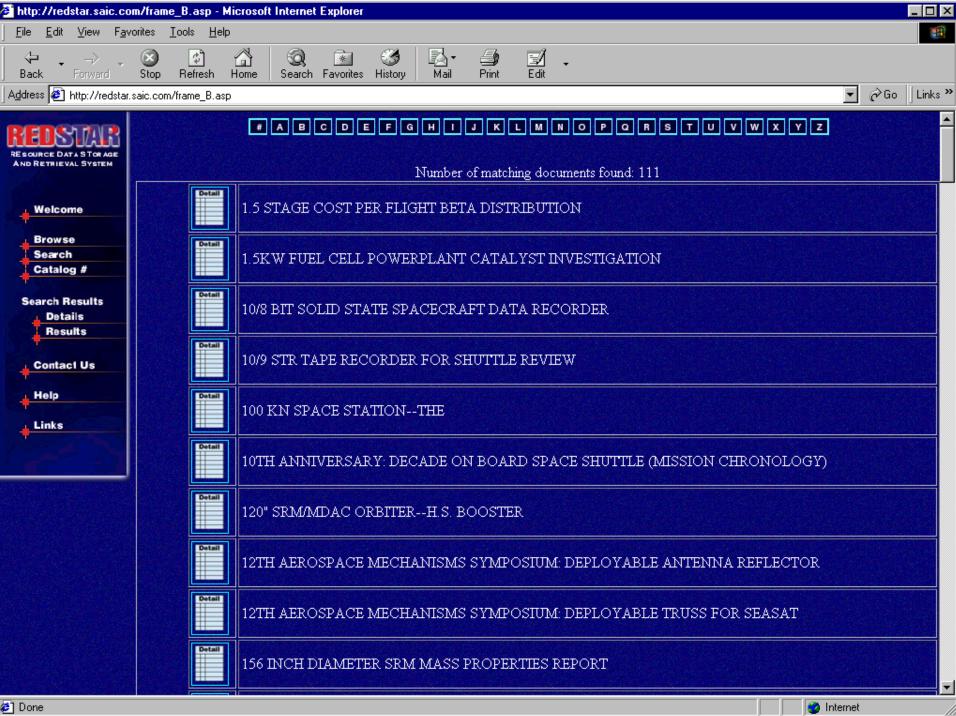
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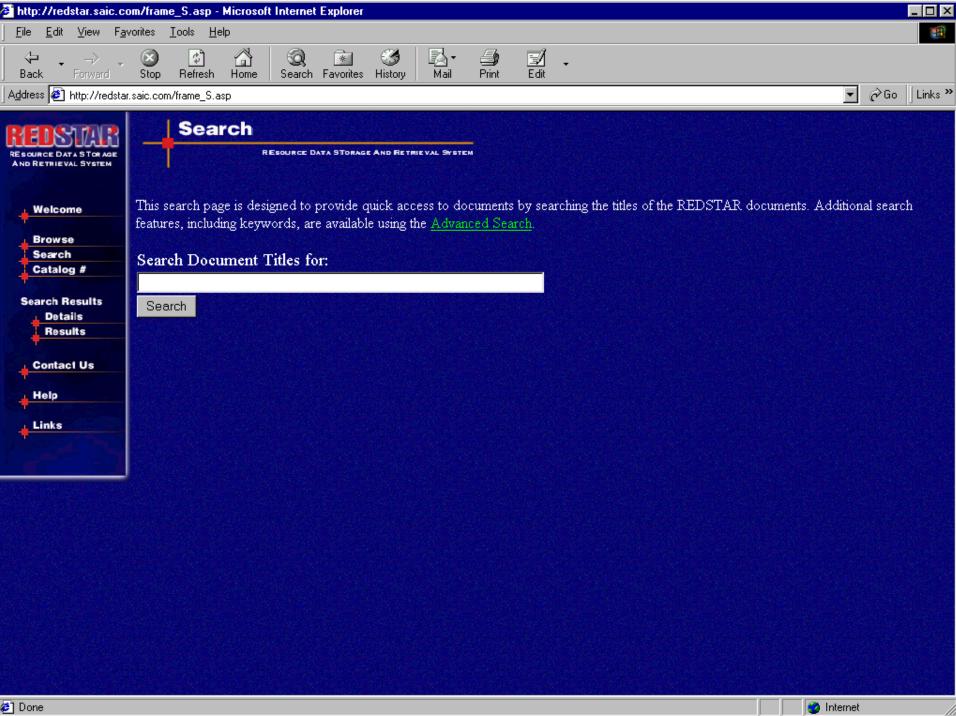


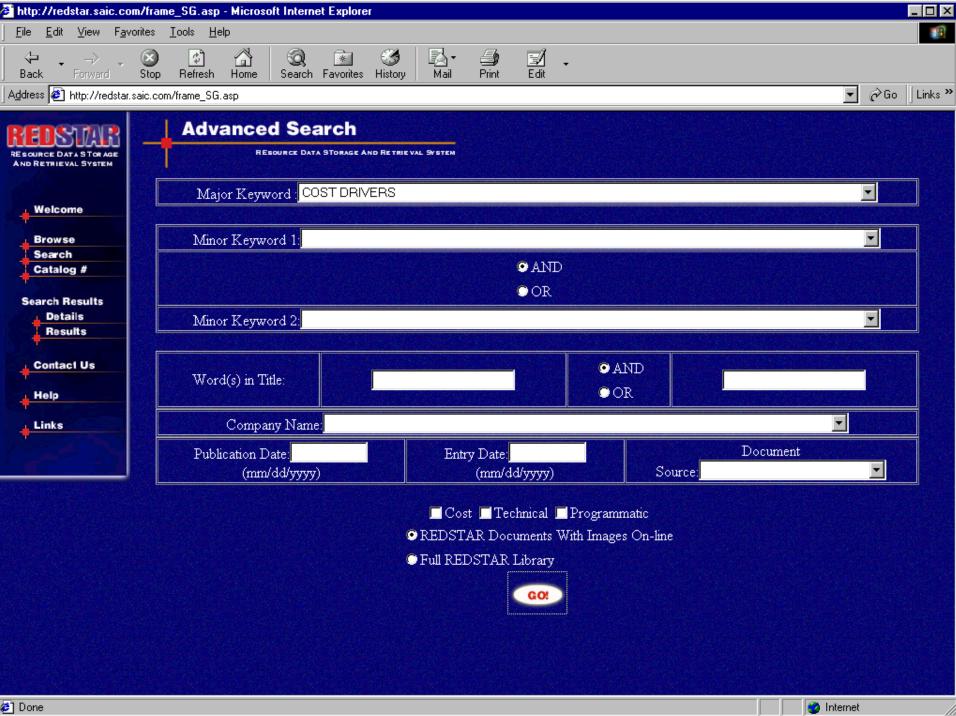


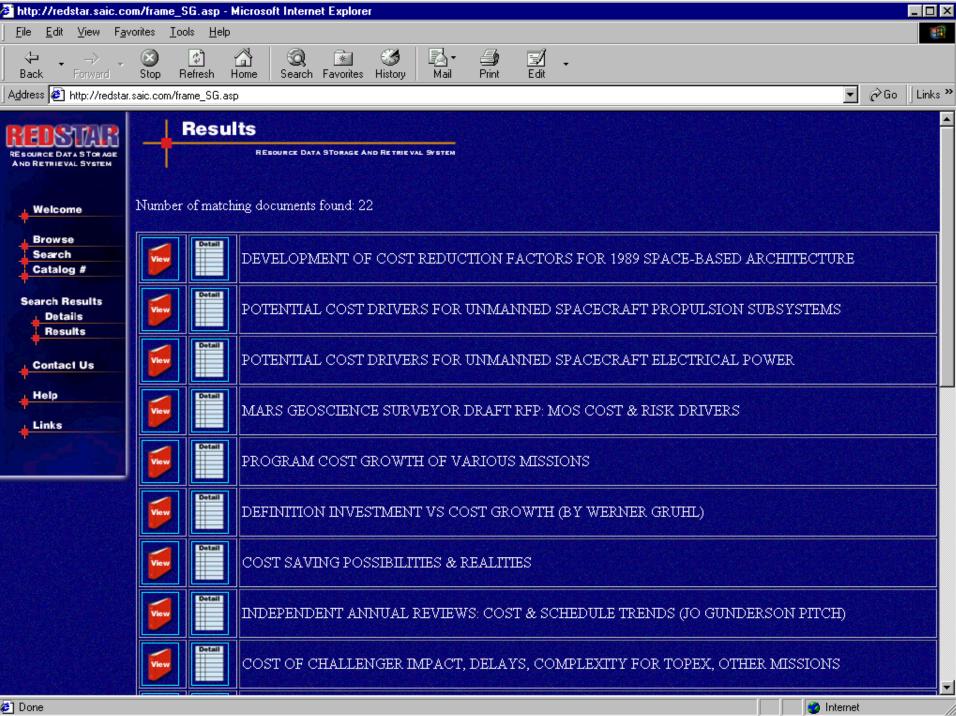


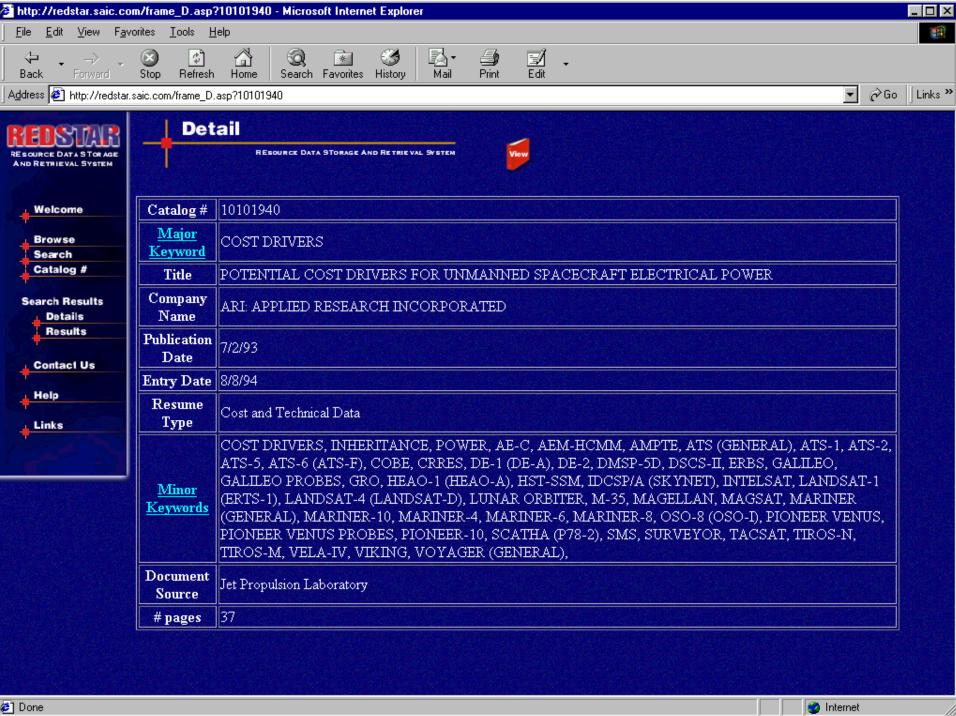


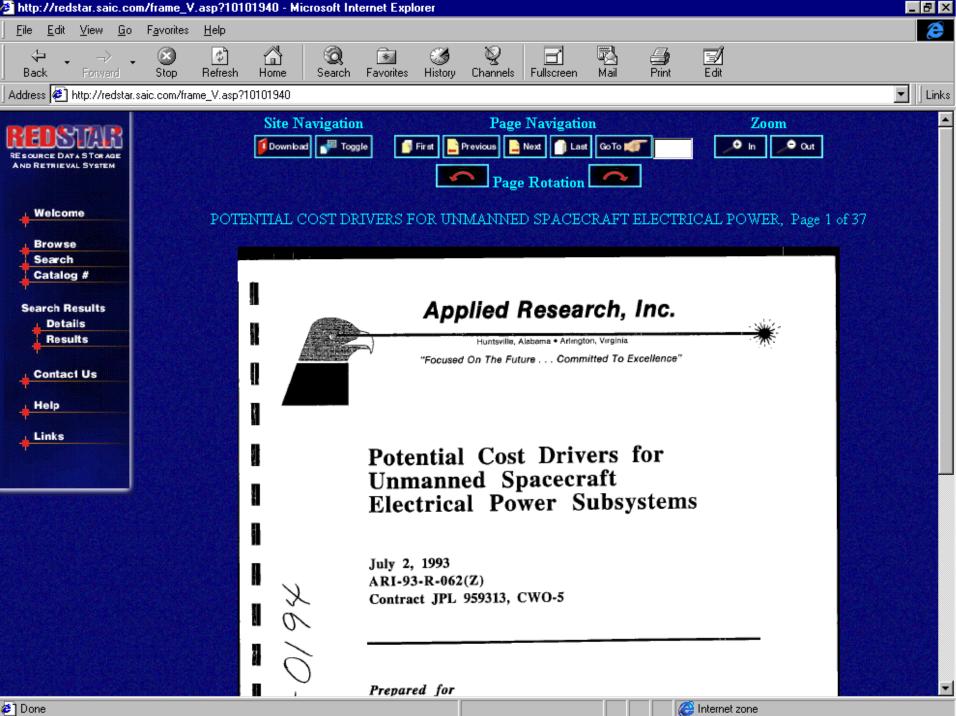


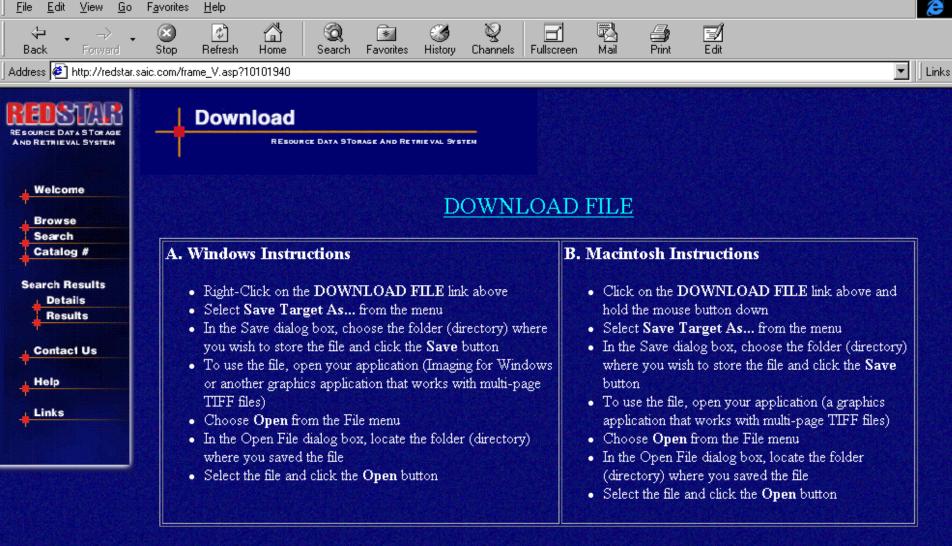












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